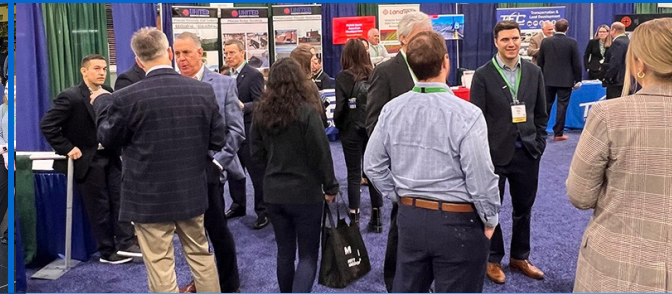
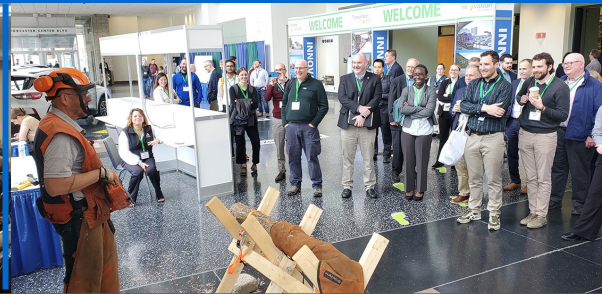


massDOT Transportation Innovation CONFERENCE



Low Stress Bike Accessibility to Supermarkets in Greater Boston

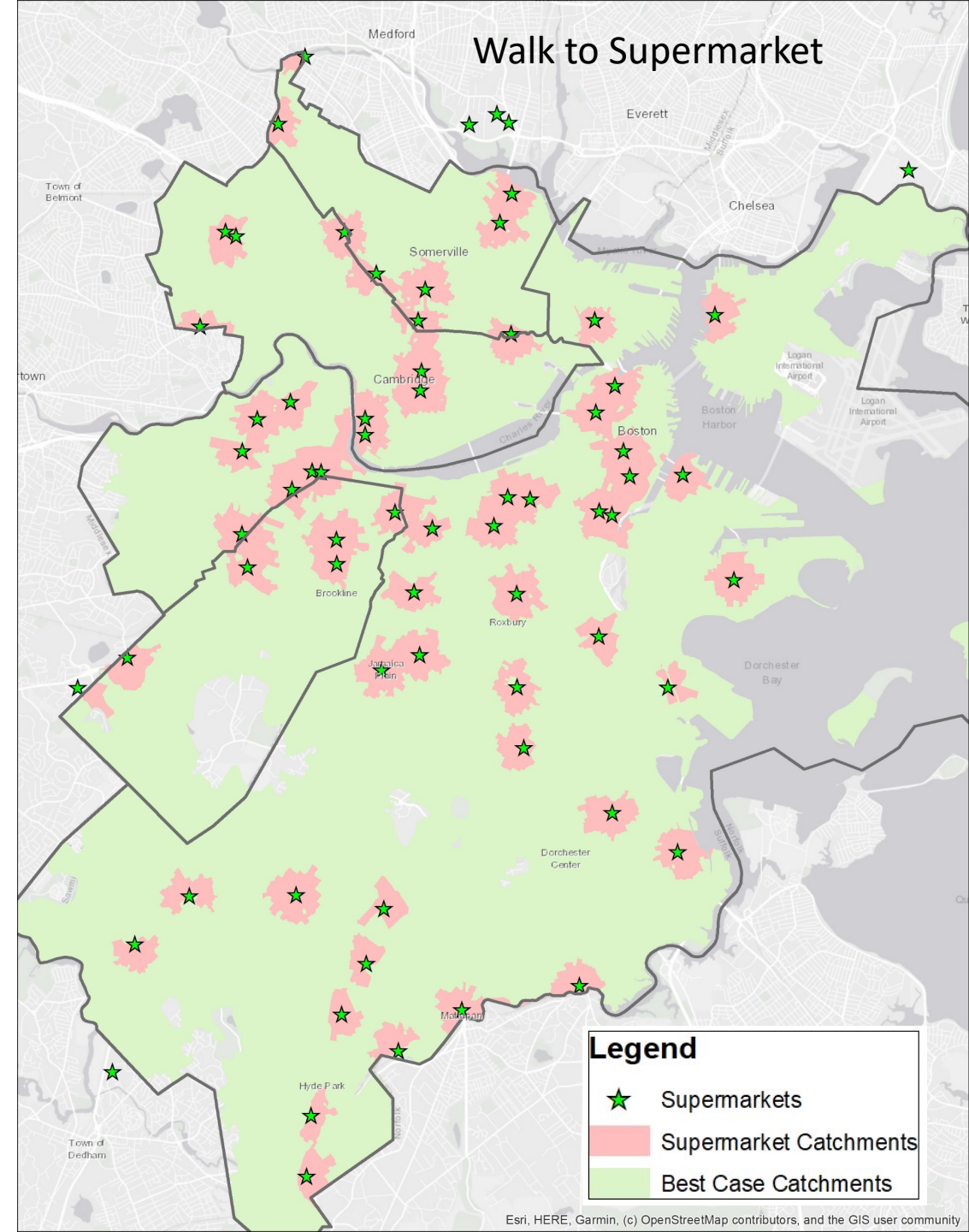
Peter G Furth
Northeastern University

Stephanie Upson
MassDOT

Theja Putta
Toole Design Group

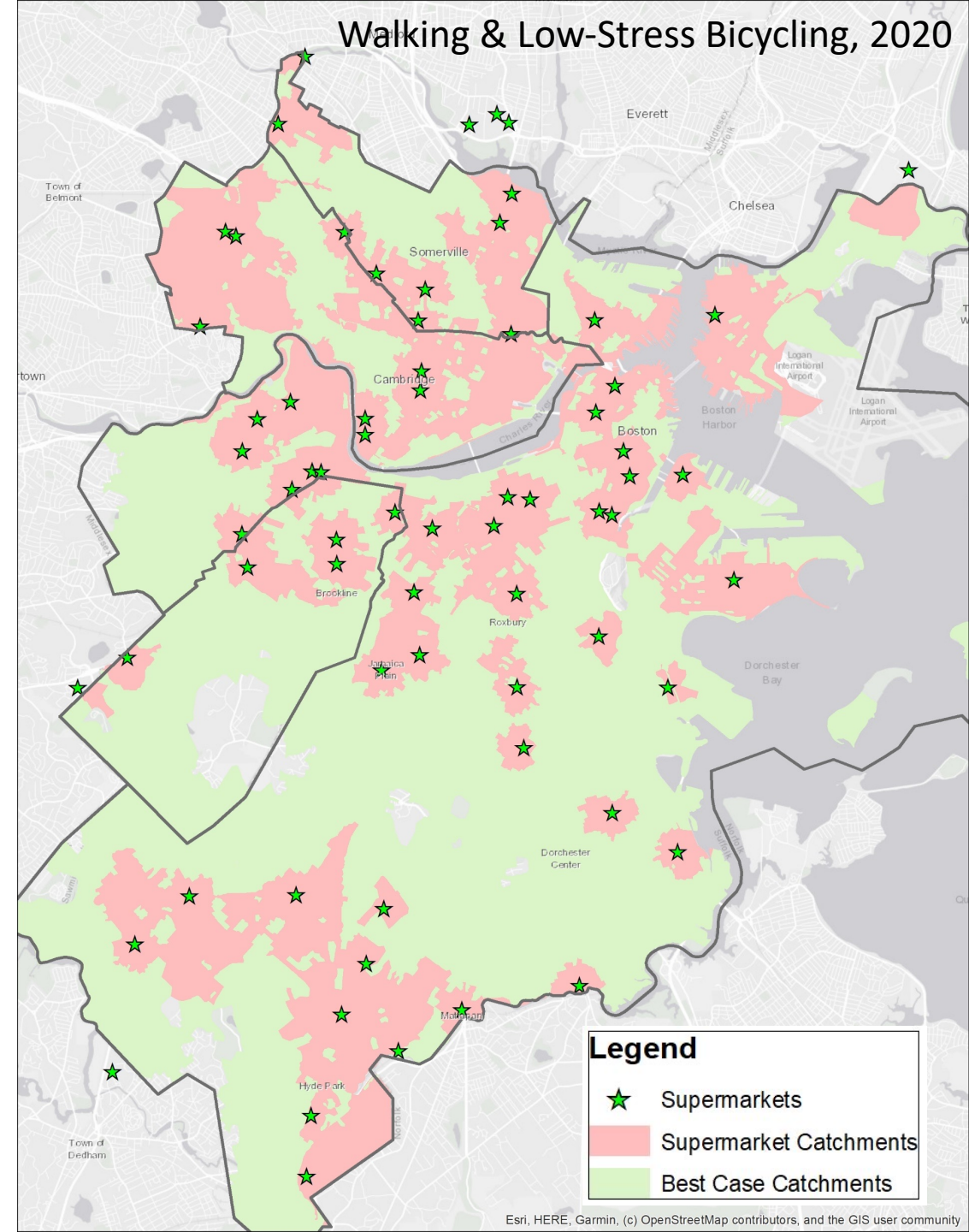
What can compete with cars for grocery shopping?

- Walking & transit are poor competitors
 - After 5 min, groceries become heavy!
- **Bicycling** is
 - Sustainable
 - Affordable and thus Equitable
 - Practical – easily carry 30 pounds
- What's needed:
 - A bike
 - Parking racks
 - **A safe route to get there**



How are we doing?

- Pretty well in some places
 - Overall, 47% of homes can reach a supermarket on foot or on a low-stress bike route.
- Rather poorly elsewhere ...
 - Especially where affordability / equity matters the most



What Actions to Improve Access?

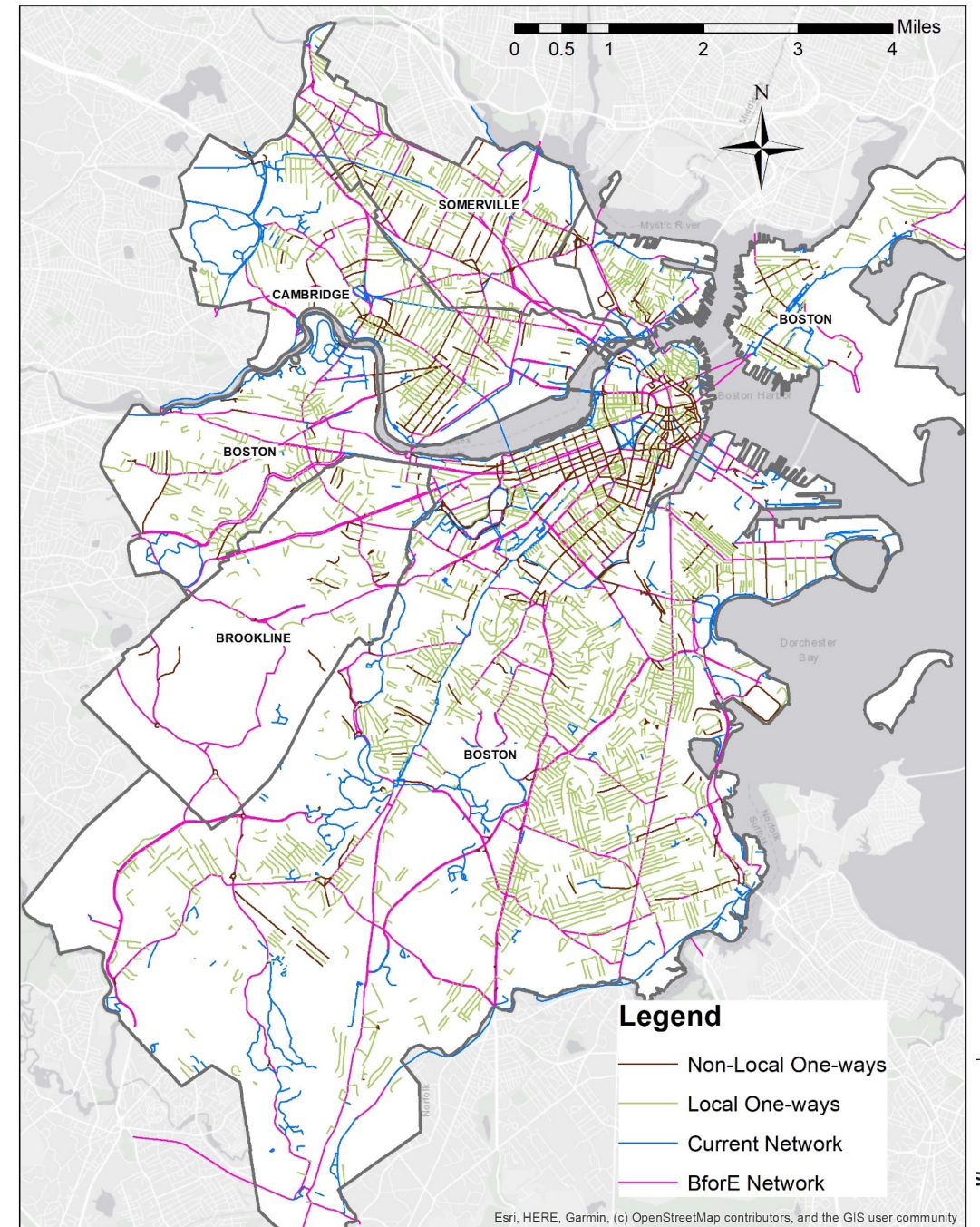
1. **A connected, low-stress bike network** at the city / region level – just as needed for bike-to-work, etc.
2. **Contraflow on local streets**



- ★ Supermarkets
- Supermarket Catchments
- Best Case Catchments

What Actions to Improve Access?

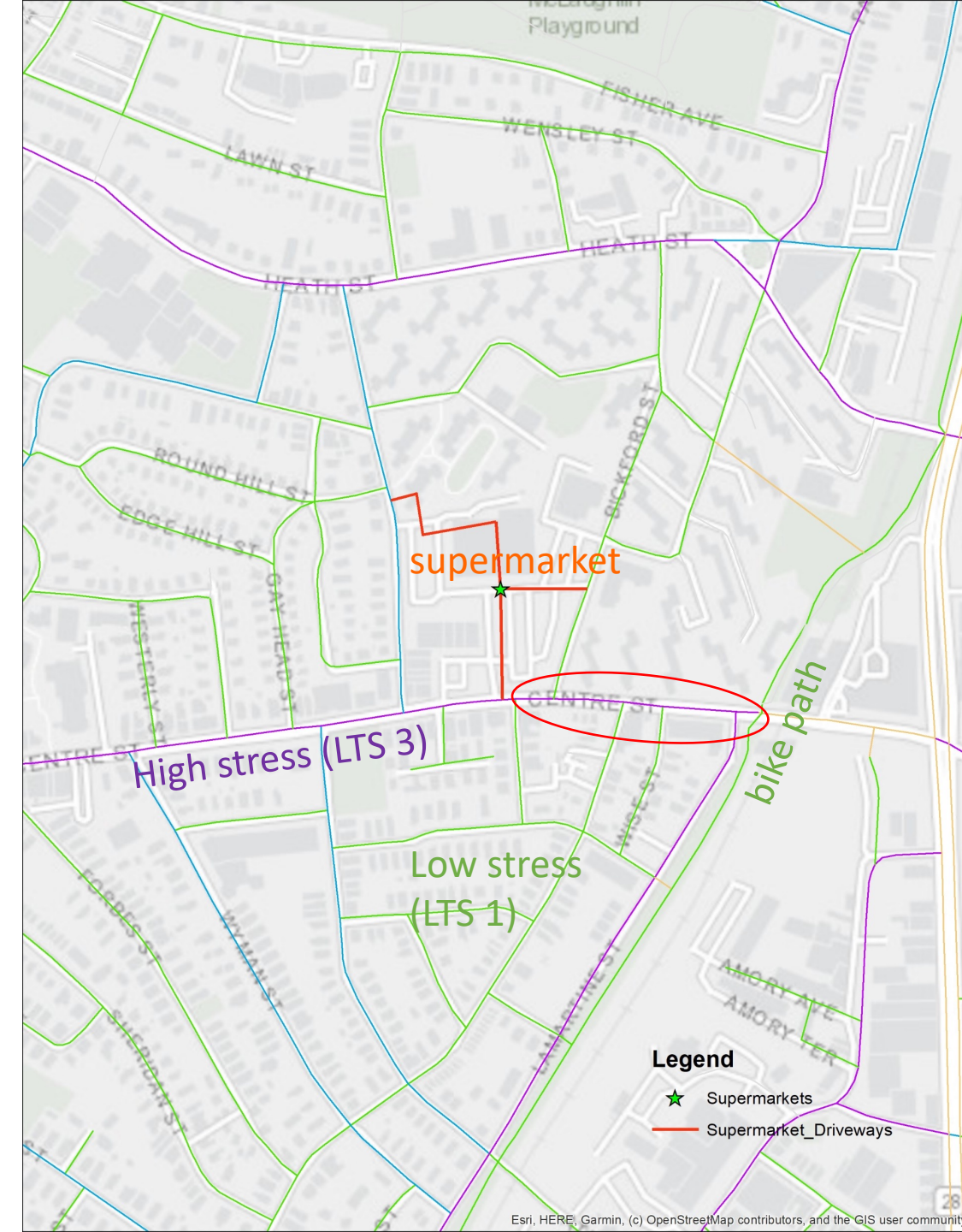
1. **A connected, low-stress bike network** at the city / region level – just as needed for bike-to-work, etc.
2. **Contraflow on local streets**
 - Affects many neighborhoods with narrow street and dense housing whose local streets were made one-way around 1970 to fit more and more parked cars
 - People need a low-stress route to the supermarket *and back home again*



What Actions to Improve Access?

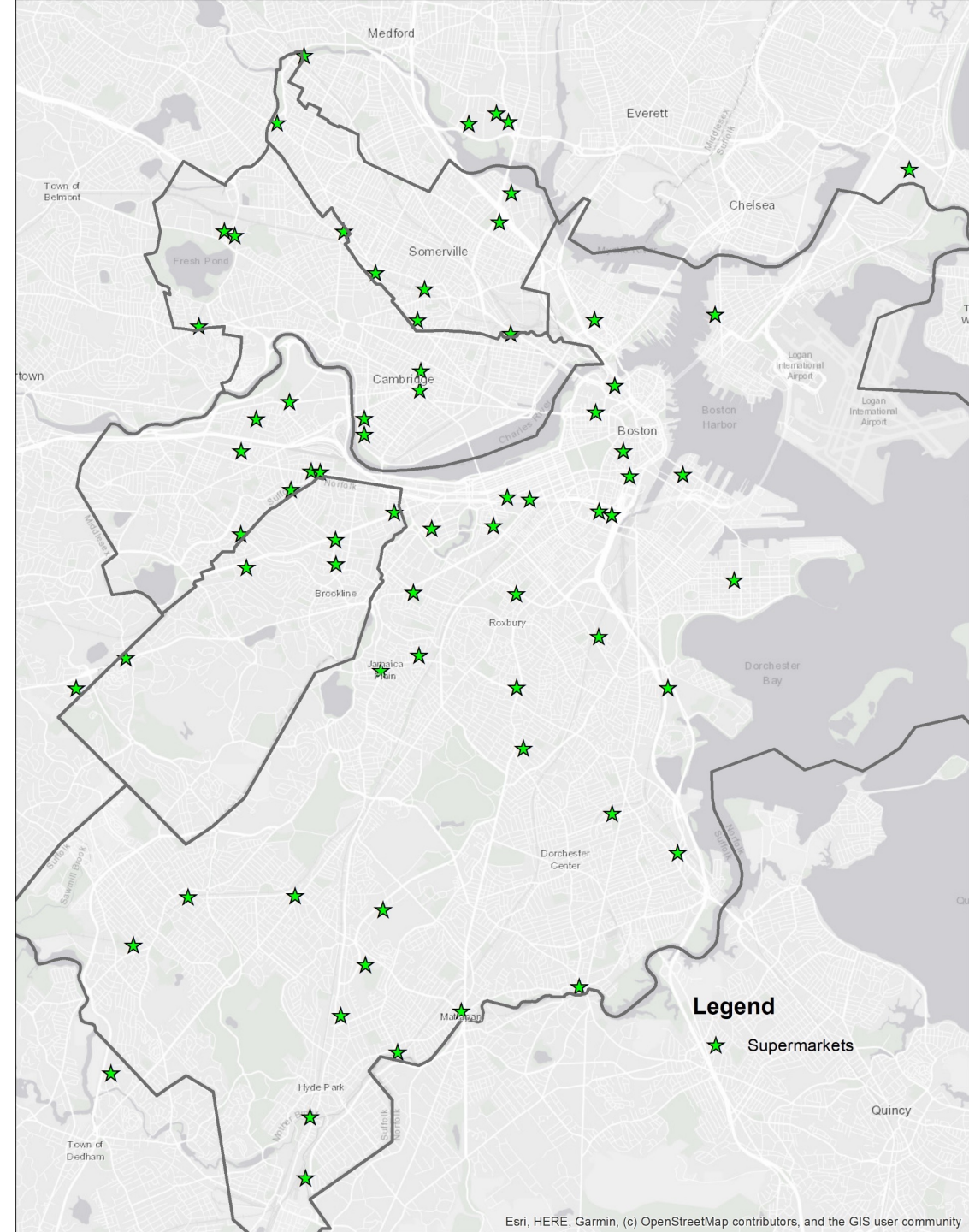
3. Hyper-local improvements

- Remove barriers to low-stress bicycling within 0.1 miles (528 ft) of the supermarket



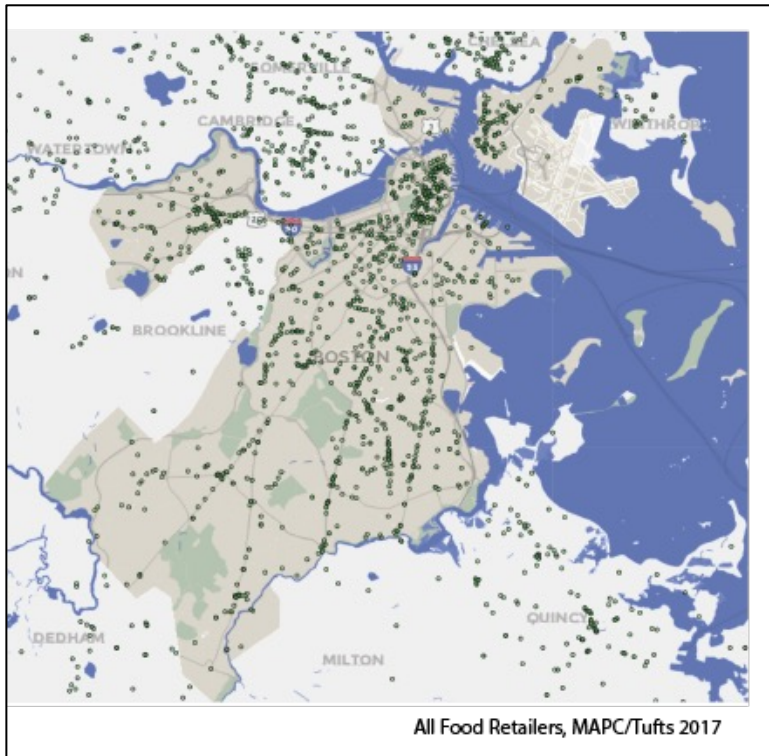
Data: Supermarket locations

- All supermarkets within 1 mile of Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, and Somerville
- “Supermarket” = full range of foods, fresh produce, and low prices
 - Excludes convenience stores and corner stores
 - 14,000 sq ft or larger



Data: What Counts as a Supermarket?

Metro Area Planning Council,
Food Retailers



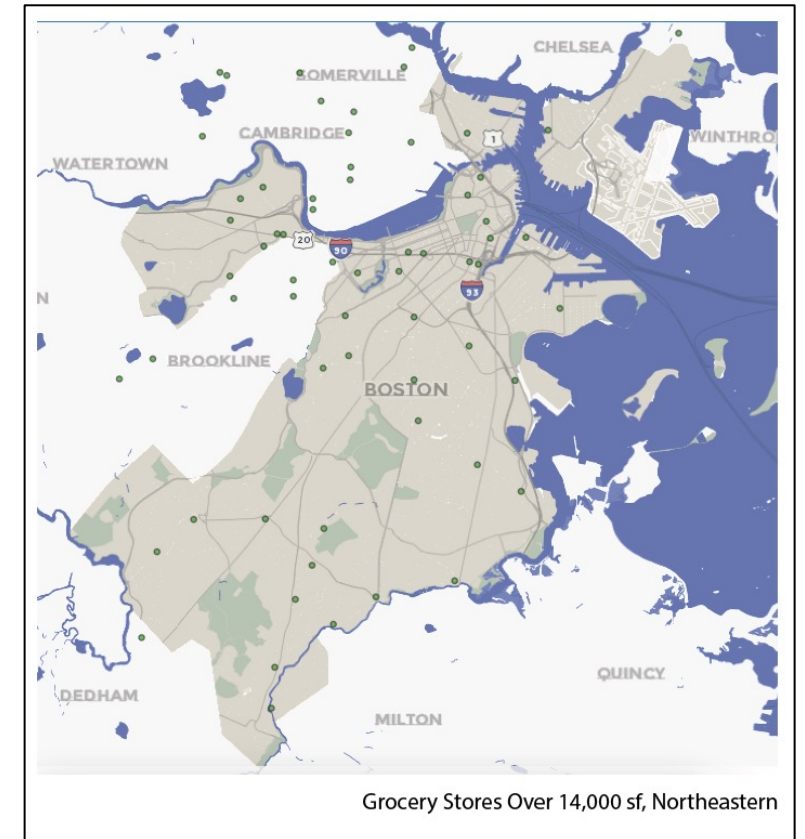
All Food Retailers, MAPC/Tufts 2017

Boston Transportation Dep't,
High Quality Grocery Stores



High Quality Grocery Stores, 2023 BTD

Northeastern University,
Supermarkets > 14,000 sq ft



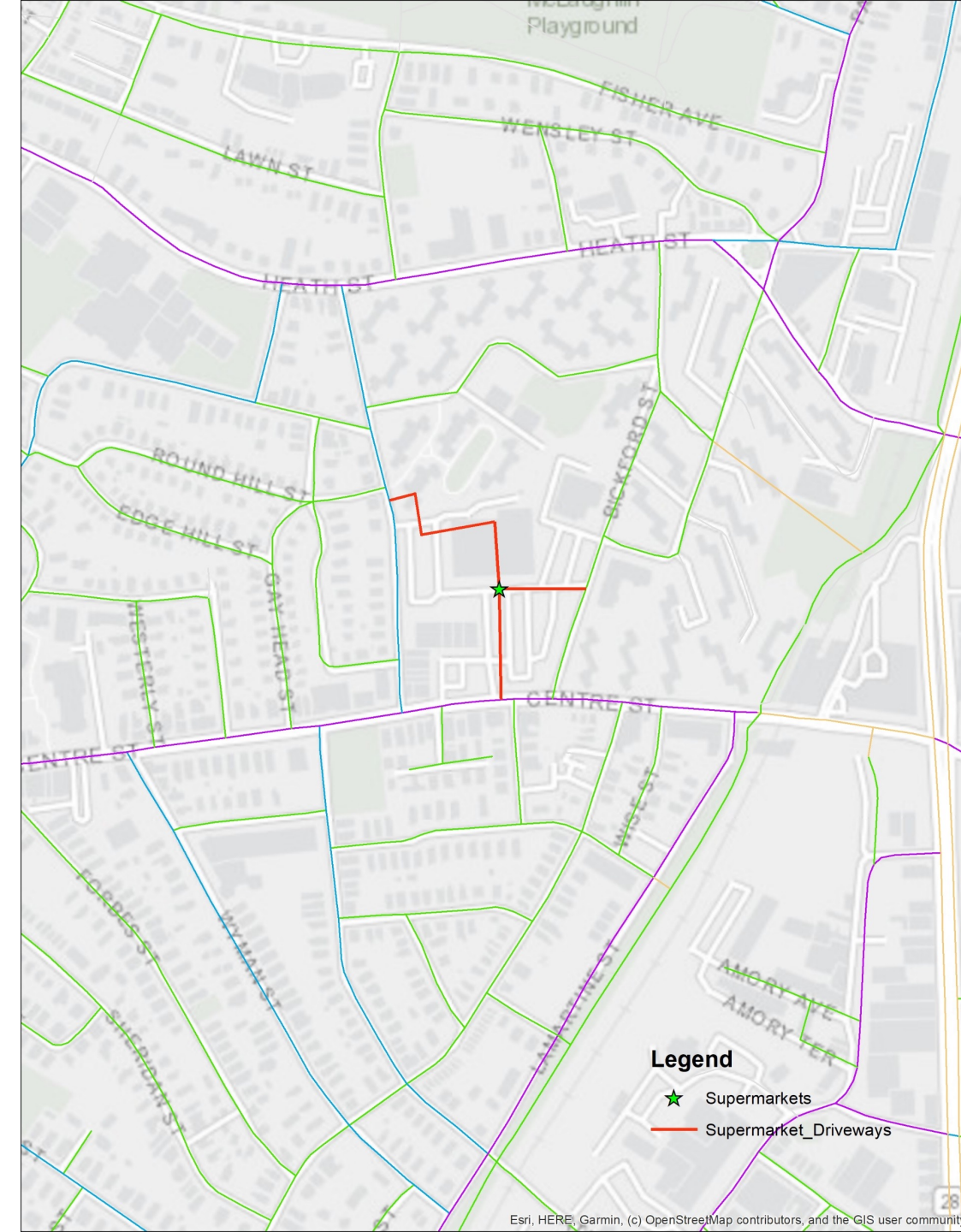
Grocery Stores Over 14,000 sf, Northeastern

Data: What is the Low-Stress Bike Network

- Cleaning / correcting the street network
- Adding data on bike infra
 - Attention: connections between streets and paths
- Supplying missing data
 - Does the street have a centerline?
 - If there's a bike lane, is there a parking lane, too?
 - Traffic volume and speed
- Apply Level of Traffic Stress criteria to classify streets
- Review, clean some more

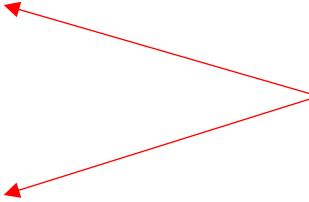
Data: Supermarket Driveways

- Supermarkets are “point features,” often well removed from any street
 - Without adding driveway, GIS will “snap” it to the closest street.
- Driveways were added reflect how supermarket entrances actually connect to the street network



Accessibility Parameters Used

Distance Limits

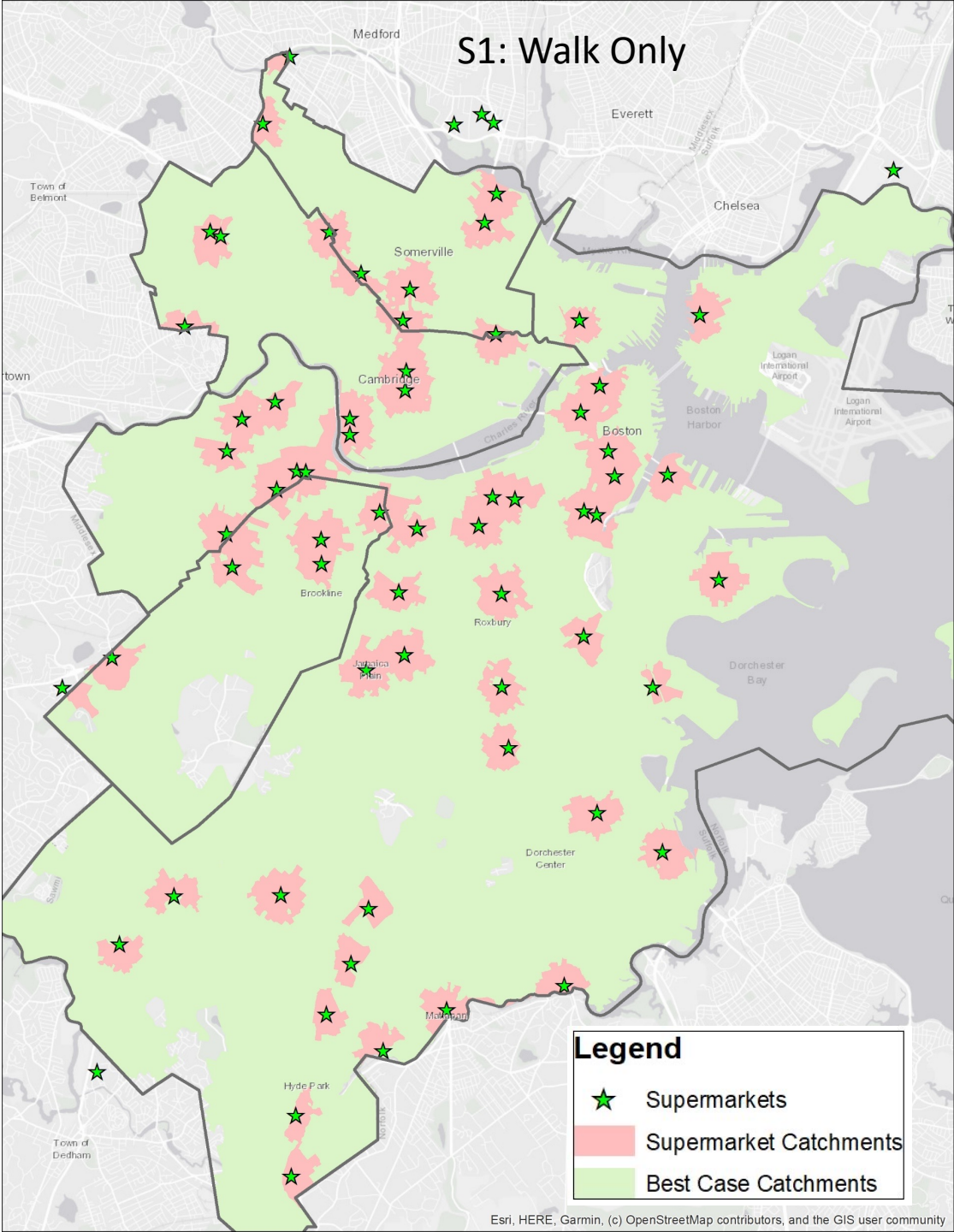
- Walking: 7 minutes (0.35 miles)
 - Because groceries become heavy!
 - Bicycling
 - “Close”: 7 minutes (1.17 miles)
 - “Reachable:” 10 minutes (1.67 miles)
- “CLOSE”
- 

Access Quality

- Good: Close AND “Choice” (= 2 or more supermarkets are reachable)
- Moderate: Close OR Choice
- Basic: 1 supermarket is reachable

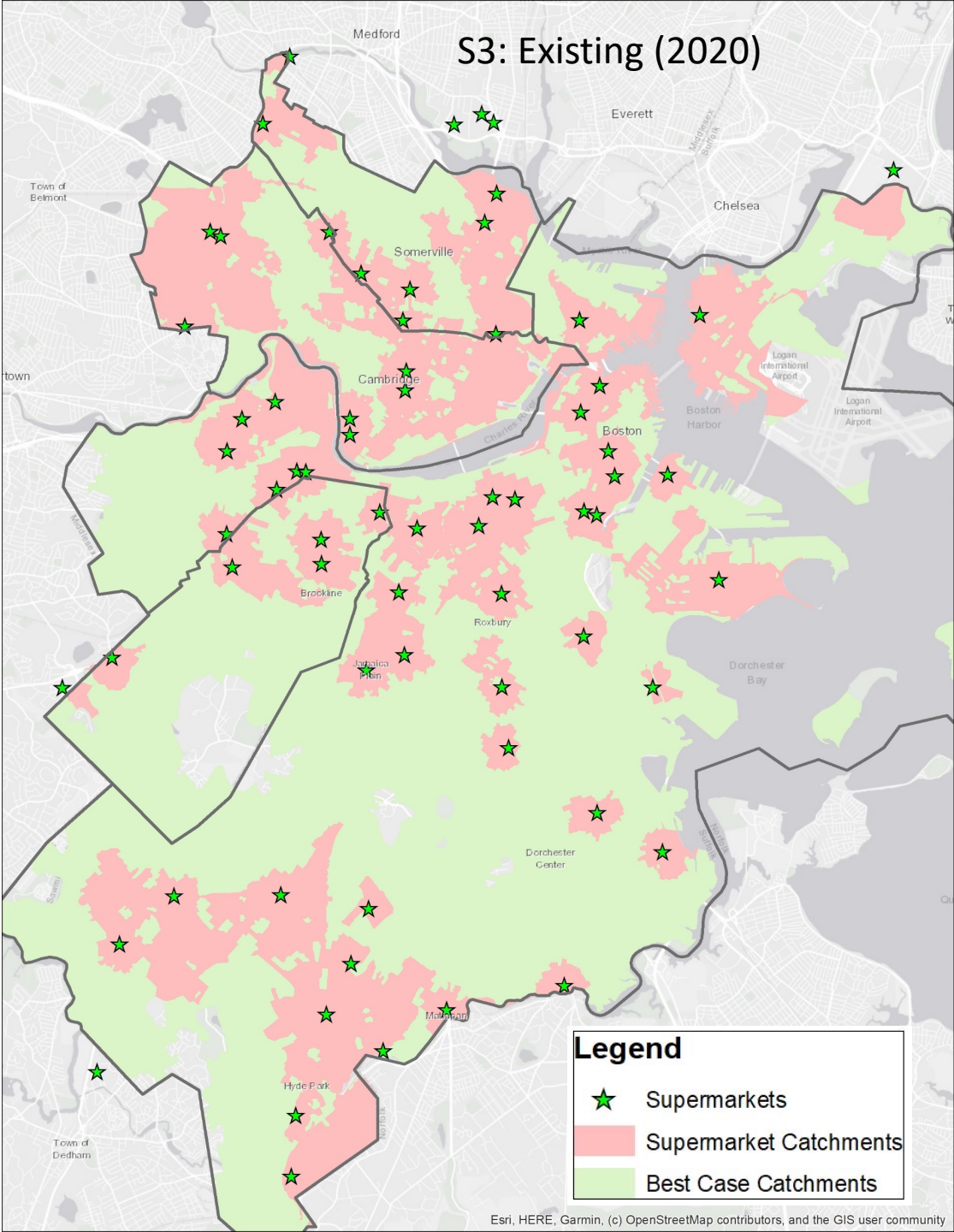
Catchment areas (1.67 mi) for Different Network Improvement Scenarios

S1	Walk only
S2	Best case (all streets are low-stress)
S3	Present day (early 2020)
S4	Remove barriers within 0.1 miles
S5	Contraflow on local and low-volume streets
S6	Both S4 and S5 combined
S7	BforE (Bikeways for Everybody – city network)
S8	BforE + 0.1 miles
S9	BforE + Contraflow
S10	BforE + 0.1 mile + contraflow



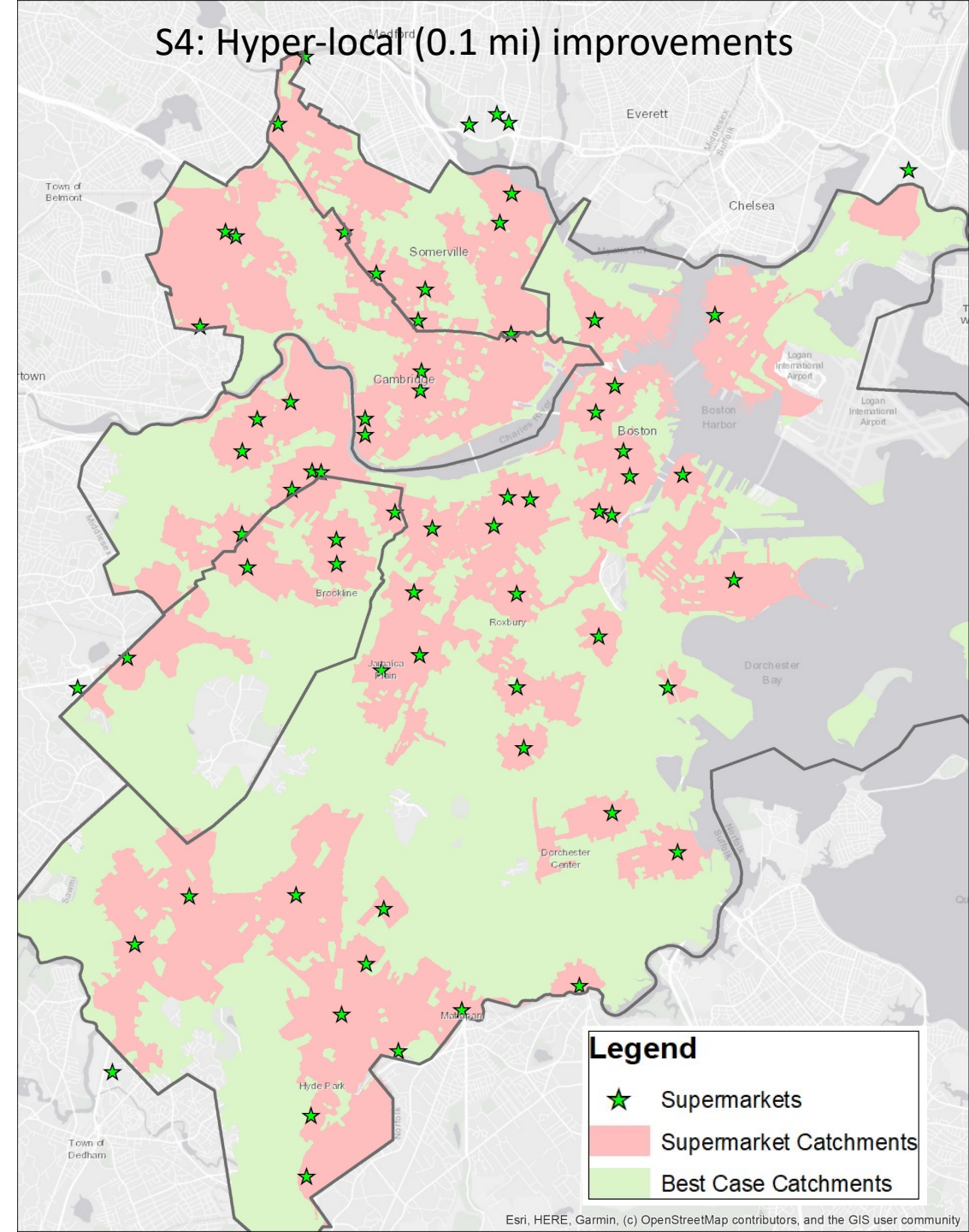
Present day (early 2020)

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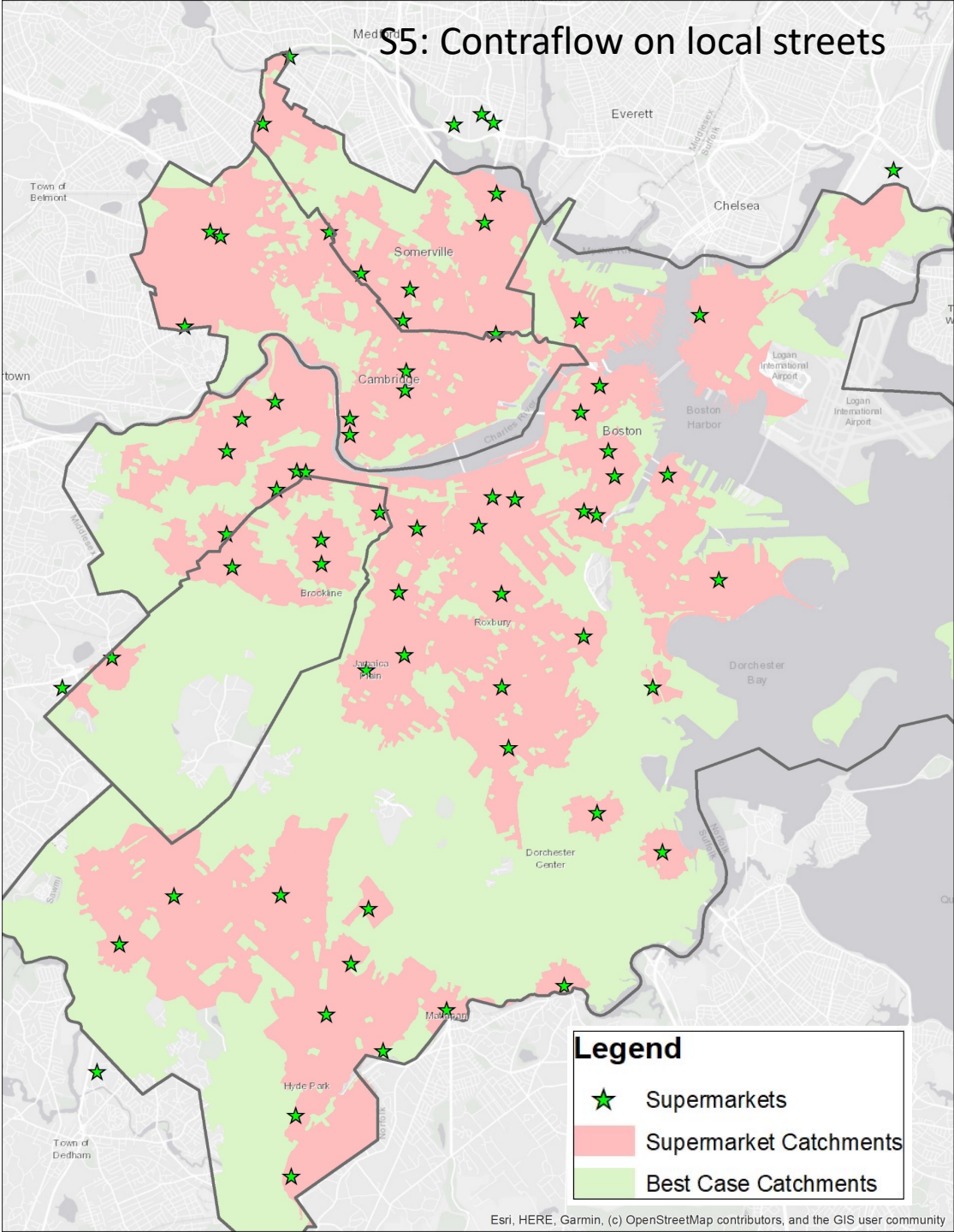
Remove barriers within 0.1 miles

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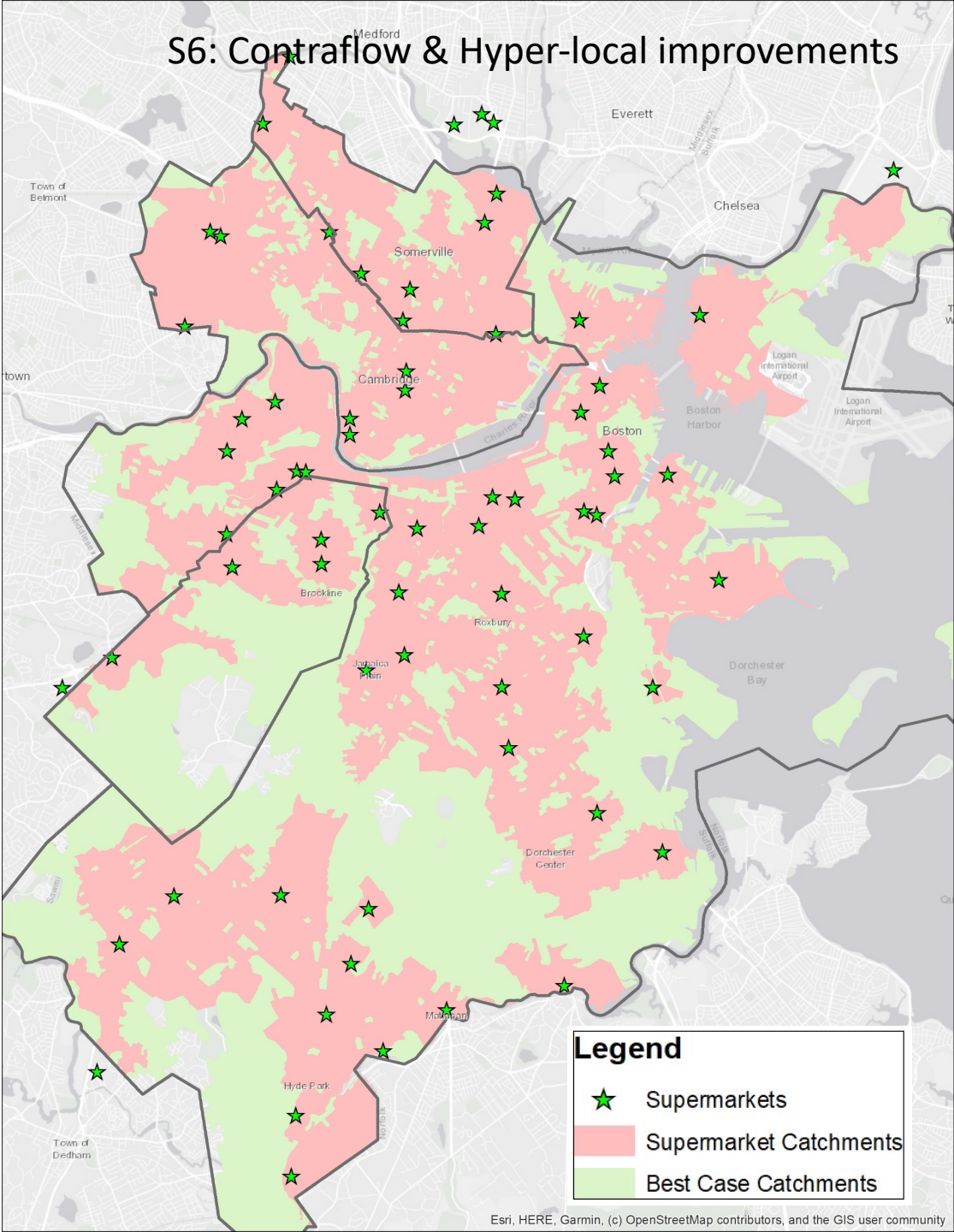
Contraflow on local streets

S1	Walk only
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Contraflow + Hyper-local

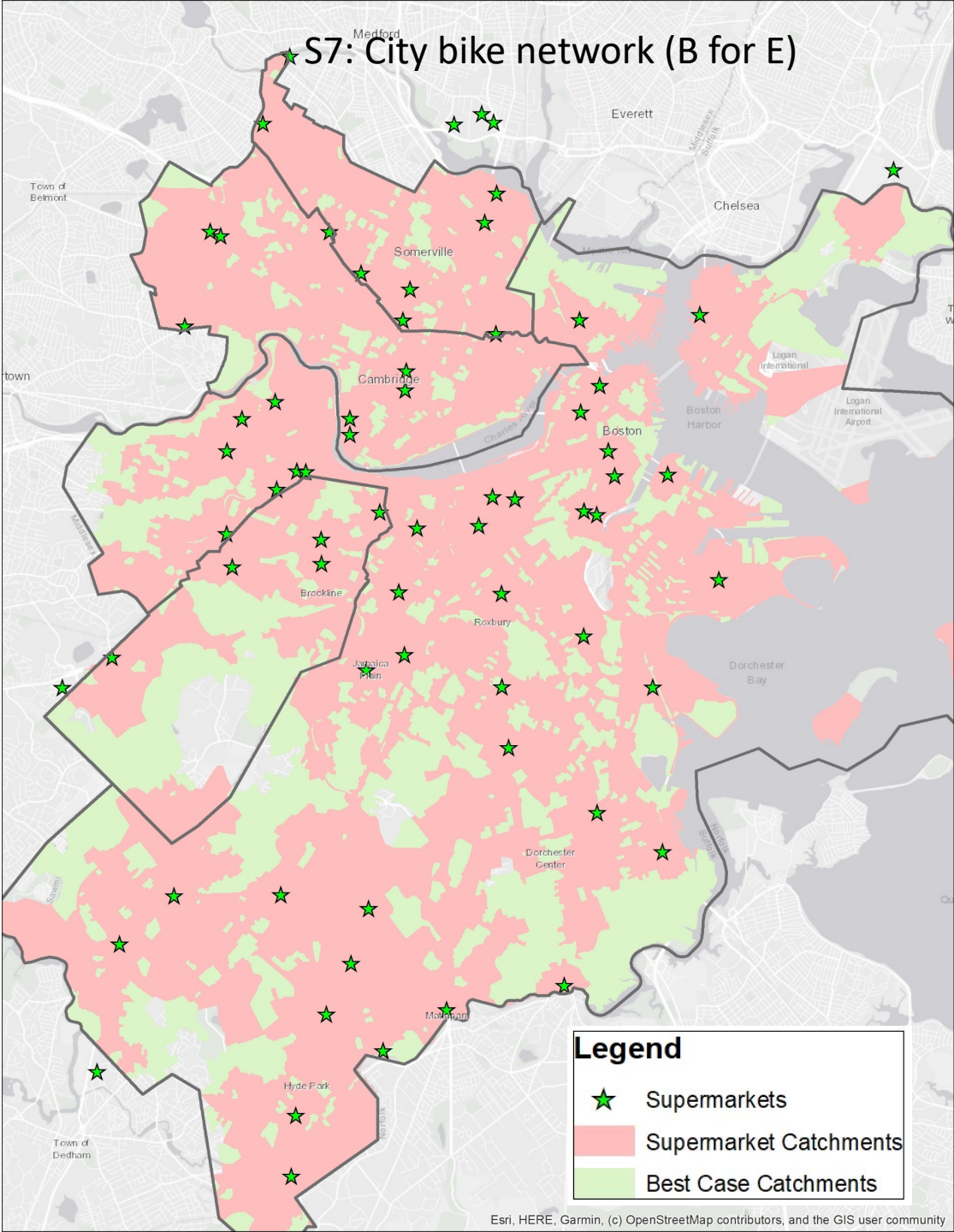
S1	Walk only
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City-level Bike Network

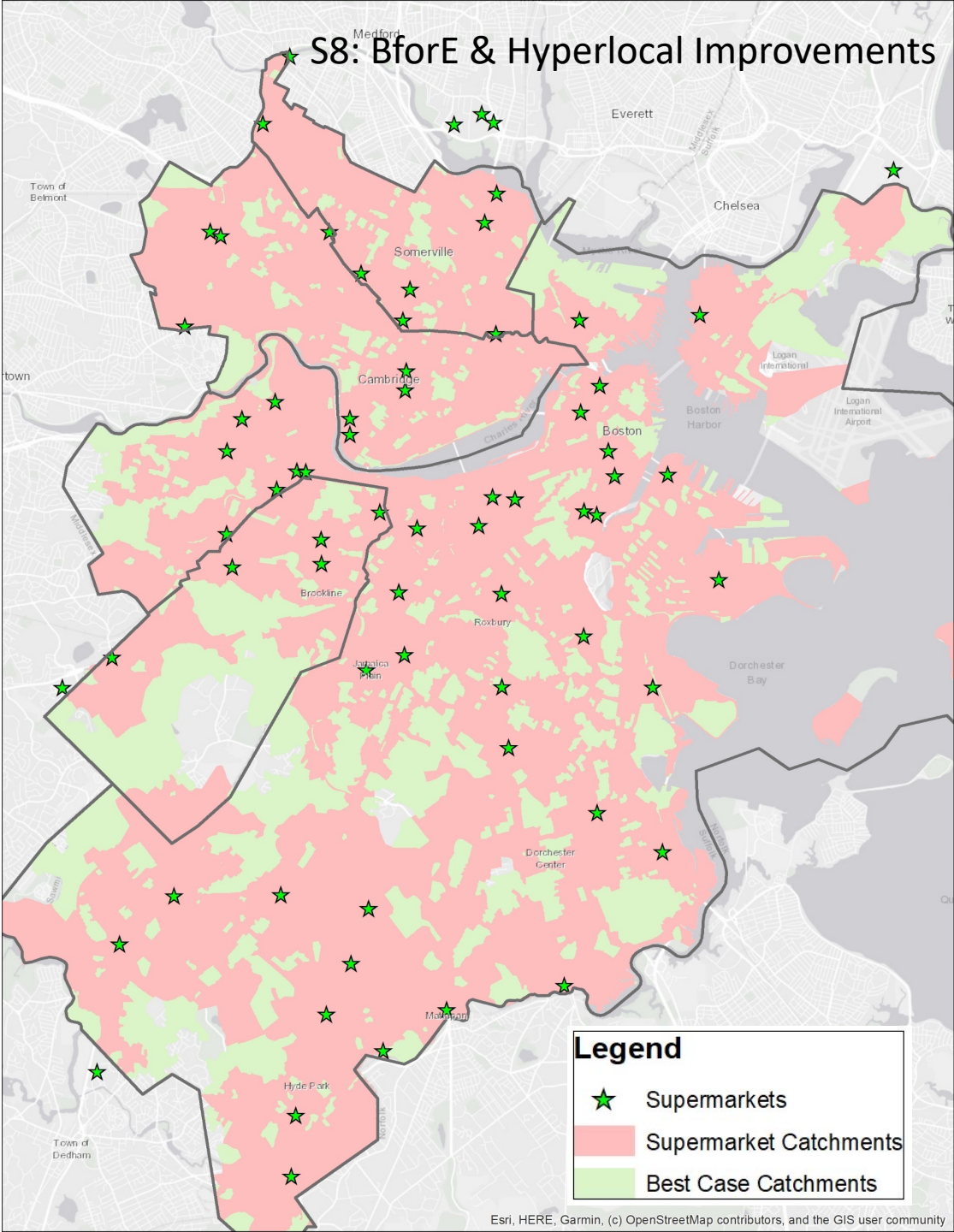
(B for E, bikeways for everybody)

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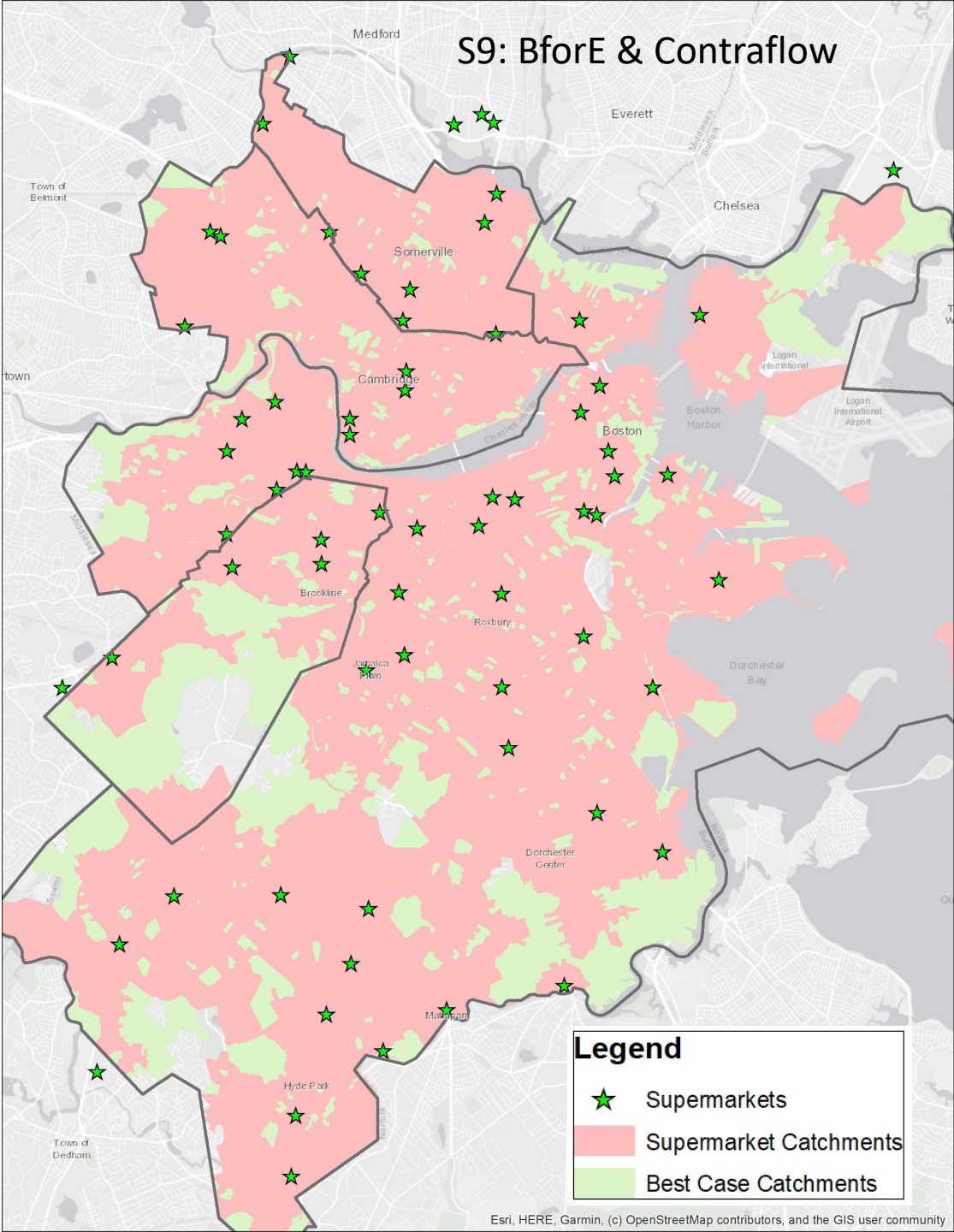
City bike network + Hyper-local

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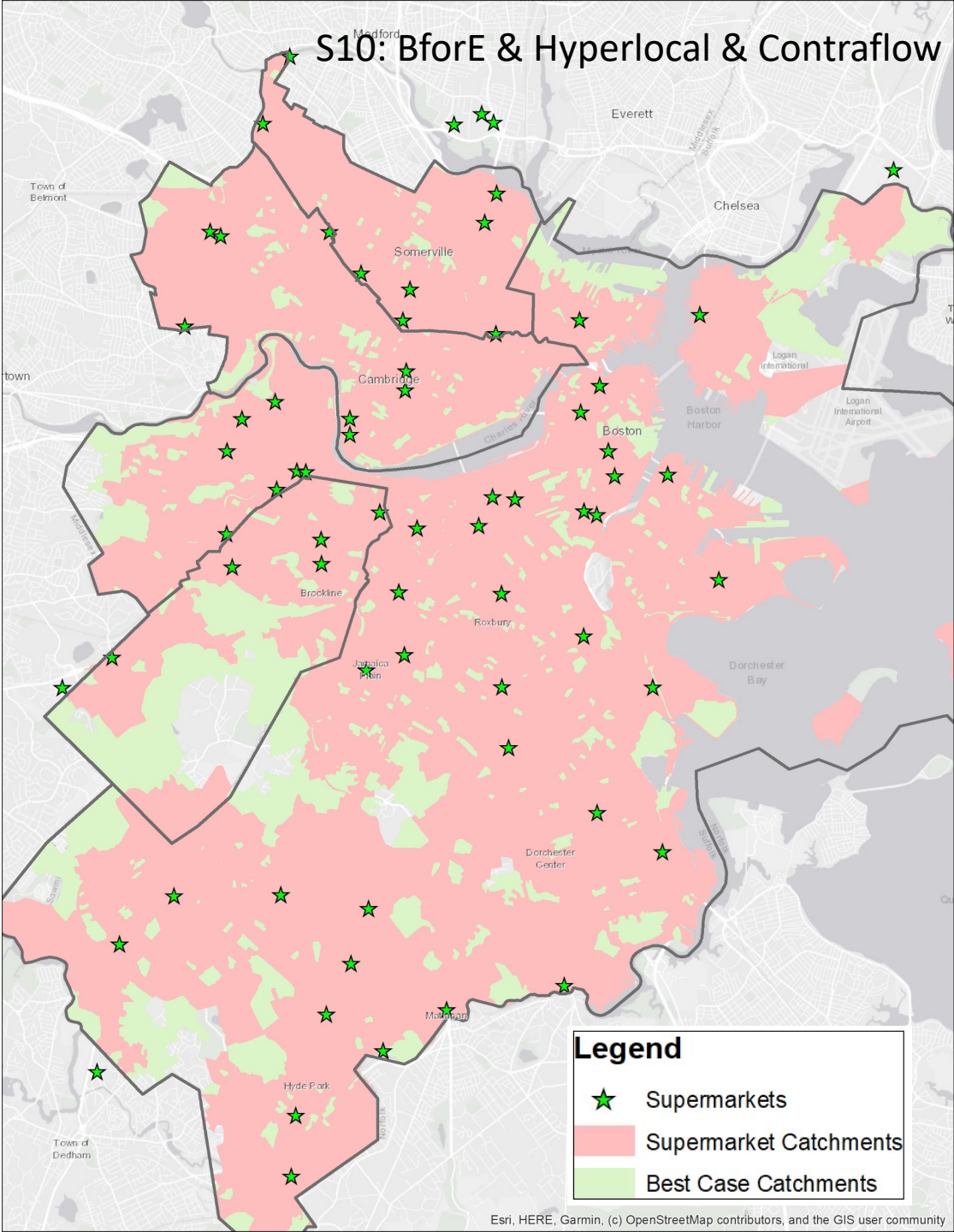
City bike network + Contraflow

S1	Walk only
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City bike network + Hyper-local + Contraflow

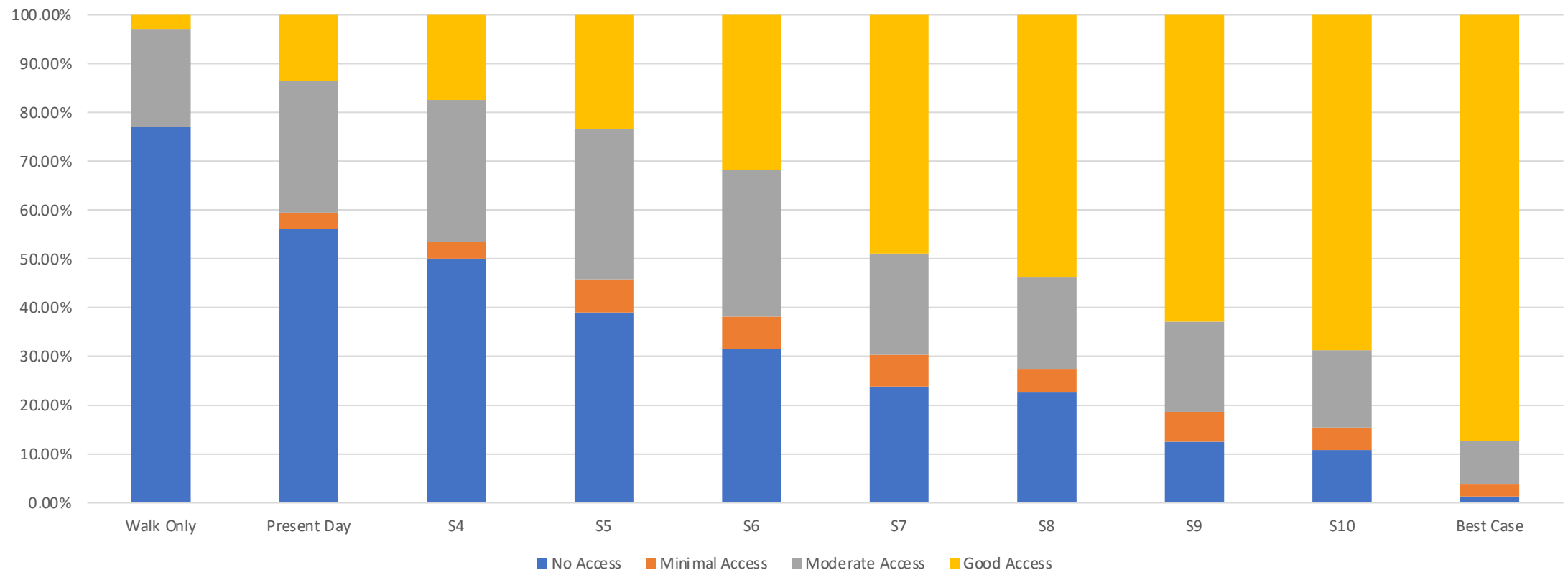
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Results

S4	Low-Stress in 0.1 miles
S5	Contraflow on local and low-volume streets
S6	Both S4 and S5 combined
S7	BforE (Bikeways for Everybody – city network)
S8	BforE + 0.1 miles
S9	BforE + Contraflow
S10	BforE + 0.1 mile + contraflow

Percentage of population with different levels of access to supermarkets



Conclusions

1. *Want sustainability – equity – affordability in access to supermarkets?*
Gotta promote bicycling!
2. Bike-to-supermarket needs a city-level low-stress bike network, same as bike-to-work, etc., but it also needs ...
3. Low-stress links and barrier removal in the immediate vicinity of supermarkets, and
4. Contraflow on local streets *so you can get there and back.*
5. We can increase the fraction with “good access” to supermarkets from 3% to 87%+ ...
6. And decrease the fraction without basic access from 77% to 10% or less

Low Stress Bike Accessibility to Supermarkets in Greater Boston

Peter G Furth, Northeastern University

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Theja Putta, Toole Design Group

Results

[illegible]